



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1 to 1. The results of the investigations are exhibited in several diagrams, which show in a remarkable manner the relations between the chemical and the mineral composition of a large number of rocks.

California. — Massive flows of a rock intermediate in composition between trachytes and andesites are associated with the andesitic tuffs and breccias in the Sonora and Big Trees quadrangles of the Sierra Nevada, California. The rocks, according to Ransome,¹ are characterized by a high percentage of alkalis with potash in excess of soda. The author describes them under the name latite, possessing large phenocrysts of plagioclase and a few anhedral of pale-green augite in a compact aphanitic base. Under the microscope idiomorphic olivines are also discovered. The groundmass is a hyalopilitic aggregate of labradorite, augite, and a globulitic glass, magnetite, and apatite. Biotite phenocrysts are present in some specimens. The fact that the analyses of all specimens show the presence of considerable potash, while at the same time no potash-bearing mineral has been observed in them, suggests that the residual glass is very rich in this oxide. Analyses of the augite-latite from Tuolumne, Table Mt., and of the biotite-augite-latite from near Clover Meadow follow :

	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	FeO	MgO	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	H ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅
Aug.-latite	56.19	.64	16.76	3.05	4.18	3.79	6.53	2.53	4.46	1.00	.55
Biot.-au.-latite	62.33	1.05	17.35	2.98	1.63	1.05	3.23	4.21	4.46	1.19	.29

besides small quantities of MnO, BaO, SO₂, Li₂O, and C.

These rocks are the effusive equivalents of the monzonites. They differ from andesites in possessing a large percentage of the alkalis with potash predominating. They differ from trachytes in containing no sanidine. They are closely related to the vulsinites, ciminities, and other rock types described abroad. The term latite is proposed to include all the effusive forms of monzonite, leaving vulsinite, ciminite, etc., as terms for varietal forms. It is nearly equivalent to Washington's term trachy-dolerite. The dike rocks corresponding to the latites may be the banakites of Iddings.

Nodular Granite, Ontario. — A peculiar occurrence of nodular granite has been found by Adams² in the township of Cardiff, Peterborough County, Ontario. The granite is a fine-grained reddish rock banded by streaks of different degrees of coarseness. The nodules are spherical or elliptical, with diameters varying from one

¹ *Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, vol. v, p. 355, 1898.

² *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.*, vol. ix, p. 163.